

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0002], [0008], [00156] and [00171] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0002] This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/840,769, filed April 24, 2001, now U. S. Patent No. 6,633,600; which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/444,079, filed November 22, 1999, now U. S. Patent No. 6,229,843; which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/024,473, filed February 17, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 5,991,332, which is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/669,769, filed June 27, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 5,796,776, which claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application Number 60/000,775 filed June 30, 1995.

[0008] A wireless communication unit comprises circuitry configured to receive a voice data associated with a first logical channel. The circuitry further configured to receive a non-voice data associated with a second logical channel. The voice data and non-voice block carried by a wireless channel set during a time period. The wireless channel set comprises a plurality of wireless channels. The wireless channel is associated with the communication unit. Circuitry is configured to insert information into the non-voice data, when the non-voice data is missing in the wireless channel set during the time period.

[00156] FIG. 13 illustrates the block diagram of the MISR 1410. For the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a counter is set by the 8 KHz frame synchronization signal MPCMSYNC and is incremented by 2.048 MHz MPCMCLK from the timing circuit 1401. The counter output is compared by

comparator 1502 against TRCFG values corresponding to slot time location for TR0, TR1, TR2, TR3 message channel data; and the TRCFG values are received from the MIU Controller 1230 in MCTRL. The comparator sends a count signal to the registers 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508 which clocks message channel data into buffers 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513 using the TXPCNCLK timing signal derived from the system clock. The message data is provided from the signal MSGDAT from the PCM highway signal MESSAGE when enable signal TR0EN, TR1EN, TR2EN and TR3EN from Timing Control Logic 1401 are active. In further embodiments, MESSAGE may also include signals that enable registers depending upon an encryption rate or data rate. If the counter output is equal to one of the channel location addresses, the specified transmit message data in registers ~~1510~~, 1505, ~~1511~~, 1506, ~~1512~~, 1507, ~~1513~~ 1508 are input to the convolutional encoders 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414 shown in FIG. 12.

[00171] The Adaptive Matched Filter (AMF) 1710 resolves multipath interference introduced by the air channel. The exemplary AMF ~~1717~~ 1710 uses an stage complex FIR filter as shown in FIG. 16. The received I and Q digital message signals are received at the register 1820 from the A/D converter 1730 of FIG. 15 and are multiplied in multipliers 1801, 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811 by I and Q channel weights W1 to W11 received from AMF weight generator 1722 of FIG. 15. In the exemplary embodiment, the A/D converter 1730 provides the I and Q digital receive message signal data as 2's complement 6 bits I and 6 bits Q which are clocked through an 11 stage shift register 1820 responsive to the receive spreading-code clock signal RXPNCLK. The signal RXPNCLK is generated by the timing section 1401 of code generation logic 1304. Each stage of the shift register is tapped and complex multiplied in the multipliers 1801, 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811 by individual (6-

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Application No.: 10/680,493

bit I and 6-bit Q) weights to provide 11 tap-weighted products which are added in adder 1830, and limited to 7-bit I and 7-bit Q values.

Please change the title to:

TRANSFERRING VOICE AND NON-VOICE DATA

Please replace the Abstract with the following new Abstract: